

suppose we take a home in which there are just enough children now to live in some measure of comfort. Why shouldn't the woman have access to the knowledge that will keep the happiness of that home so far as more children are concerned?

"If a woman is almost exhausted by the toll of caring for a group of children, what right does the government have to step in and say she is not permitted to learn how to prevent the coming of more children?

"I am a lover of all human life. And so, of course, I am a lover of children, of babies. I want to see less babies and more beautiful babies in the world. I don't want to see more and more ugly children growing to adulthood because mothers are not able to give them proper care. Every woman about to marry, and every married woman, as well as all unmarried women, should have the right to knowledge of methods of birth control."

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CONCERNING WILSON MESSAGE TO THE KAISER

Washington, May 14.—"The imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

That is one of the significant sentences in the communication addressed to Germany by the United States and which will be received by Germany today in protest against the sinking not only of the *Lusitania*, but of the British passenger steamer *Falaba* on March 28, through which Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on the American vessel *Cushing*, April 28, by German aeroplane, and the torpedoing on May 1 of the *Gulflight* by German submarine, which resulted in the death of two or more Americans.

Calling attention to previous communications in regard to Germany's proclamation of a war zone, the communication reads:

"This government has already taken occasion to inform the imperial German government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or accidental."

The communication calls upon the German government to cease the use of submarines against merchantmen, claiming they are a violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

It also takes exception to the publication of a formal warning purporting to come from the German embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the U. S. and stating that any citizen who exercised his right of free travel on the seas would do so at his peril if the journey should take him within the zone in which the German navy is using submarines against commerce of Great Britain and France, and it declares that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act would be committed can possibly be accepted as excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risk," the message continues.